SPELEO CONCENTRATION

This review activity can be completed by half of the class, while the other half play Water Jeopardy.

Objectives:
Students will:

- review vocabulary terms and concepts learned in previous activities
- associate pictures with these terms and concepts.

Materials:

- 1 set of Speleo Concentration cards for each group of students.

Procedure:

1. Divide students into groups of ~2-6. Have each group gather around a table or a spot on the floor, and lay the Speleo Concentration cards facedown in front of them, in a single layer.
2. The first student to take a turn will turn over a card and read it aloud. He/she will then turn over another card and read it aloud. If the two cards match, the student keeps them and takes another turn. If the two cards do not match, the student turns them both facedown, and the next student takes a turn.
3. Play continues until no more cards remain. The student with the most matches "wins."
4. If time allows, the students may play again.

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?????????

Small cracks in the limestone become filled with calcite. Acid-rich water then dissolves the surrounding limestone, revealing the calcite crack fillings.

?????????

Formed when water seeps slowly and uniformly out of the cave walls, precipitating calcite in the form of small, knobby growths.

?????????

Delicate, needle-like growths of calcite or aragonite that form when water seeps through cave walls. Evaporation may play a role in its formation, as it is often found in passages with above average airflow.

?????????

Formed when water drips from the ceiling of a cave passage, depositing calcite in long points that resemble icicles.

?????????

Water drips from the ceiling of a cave passage and onto the floor, depositing high mounds of calcite. The resulting formations look like towers of rock coming up from the floor.

?????????

Water flows along cracks in a cave wall or a slanted surface on the floor, depositing calcite in thick sheets. This formation can look slimy, but it is actually smooth and hard. It feels like your teeth!

?????????	?????????
Formed when a stalactite from the ceiling and a stalagmite from the floor grow together.	Types of stalactites that are completely hollow. They are usually very straight and uniform in diameter.
HIGH AIR PRESSURE	LOW AIR PRESSURE
Relatively high barometric pressure outside the cave. High pressure days are usually sunny and clear. Find the card that shows the direction of airflow at the cave entrance.	Relatively low barometric pressure outside the cave. Low pressure systems often indicate stormy weather. Find the card that shows the direction of airflow at the cave entrance.
?????????	?????????
A sedimentary rock that consists primarily of calcium carbonate.	A terrain where the topography is formed by the dissolving of rock, usually limestone, and is generally characterized by sinkholes, undergrounds streams, and caves.

????????? Mineral deposits in caves that form after the cave itself. Also known as cave formations.	????????? An animal that lives its whole life in a cave and is specifically adapted the cave environment.
????????? A weak acid formed when carbon dioxide in the soil mixes with water. This acid can dissolve limestone and form caves.	????????? A mineral composed of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$.
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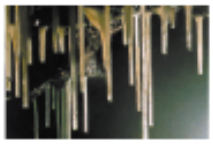
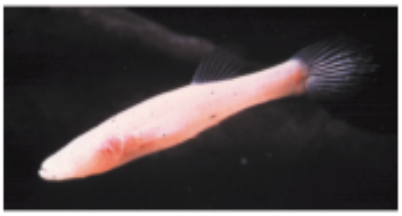
SPELEOTHEMS



TROGLOBITE



CARBONIC ACID

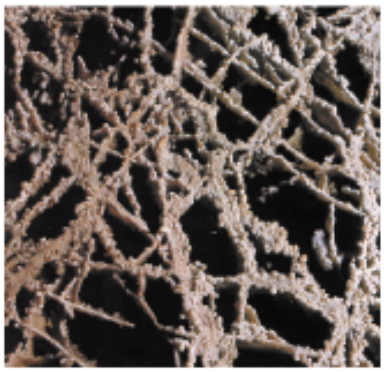
H_2O (water) +

CO_2 (carbon dioxide) =

H_2CO_3 (carbonic acid)

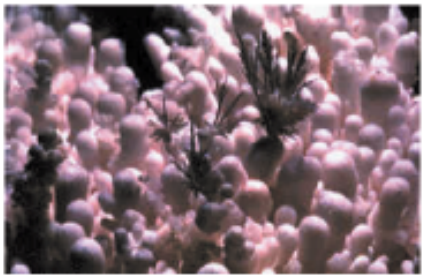
Carbonic acid is found in soda!!

BOXWORK



FROSTWORK

CAVE POPCORN

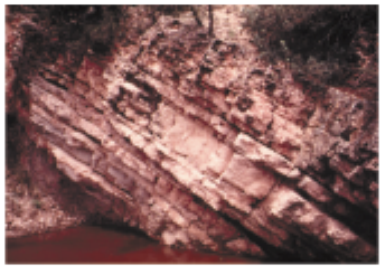


STALACTITES

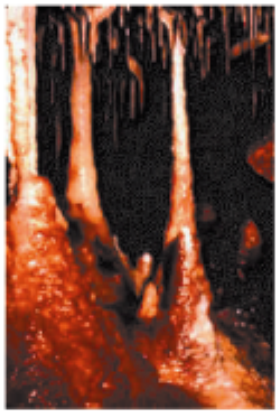
STALAGMITES

FLOWSTONE

LIMESTONE



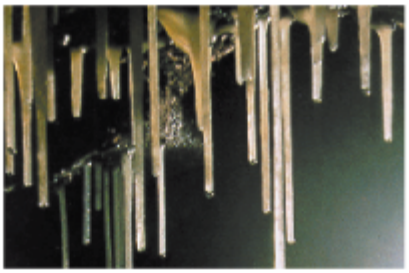
COLUMN



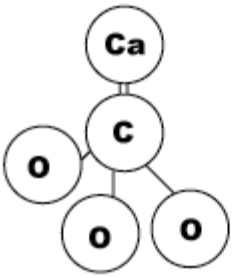
AIR EXITS CAVE

AIR ENTERS CAVE

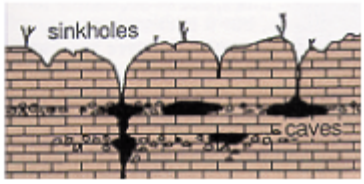
SODA STRAWS



CALCITE



KARST



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